Use accessible navigationDisable accessible navigation Skip to content

Statistics

Open submenu

Interest rates and exchange rates

Open submenu

- Search interest rates and exchange rates
- Search annual and monthly average exchange rates
- Search cross rates
- Historical exchange rates and discontinued currencies
- · Policy rate, deposit and lending rate
- The reference rate (pursuant to the Interest Act)

Retrieving interest rates and exchange rates via API

Open submenu

- FAQ The API for interest rates and exchange rates
- Series for the API
- Old SOAP API

Explanations – interest rates and exchange rates

Open submenu

Frequently asked questions about exchange rates

Open submenu

- FAQ on new publication time and new source for exchange rates
- Currency codes
- Riksbank rates

Swedish market rates

Open submenu

- STIBOR
- International market rates
- Effective exchange rate index

SWESTR

Open submenu

Search SWESTR data

Calculation method and transaction dataset

Open submenu

- Data source for SWESTR
- Report on the transaction dataset for SWESTR
- Process for the publication
- SWESTR average rates and index

Governance

Open submenu

- Oversight
- The Riksbank's role as administrator of SWESTR

For reporting agencies

Open submenu

- FAQs about reporting
- Conditions for the use and re-publication of SWESTR
- Collecting SWESTR via API
- SWESTR Advisory Group
- Test period
- Historical estimates
- Survey
- Background

Financial Market Statistics

Open submenu

- List of Swedish Monetary Financial Institutions
- Balance of payments statistics
- Securities statistics

Turnover statistics

Open submenu

Money and Bond Markets

FX Market

SELMA

Open submenu

Questions and answers

Statistics on payments, banknotes and coins

Open submenu

- Statistics on payments
- Payment habits of Swedish people
- Statistics on banknotes and coins
- Statistics on payments in RIX-RTGS

Riksbank's balance sheet

Open submenu

- The Riksbank's assets and liabilities, the Weekly Report
- Official reserve assets (weekly report)
- International Reserve and Foreign Currency Liquidity
- The Riksbank's accounting principles
- The framework for the Riksbank's equity in the new Sveriges Riksbank Act
- Q&A The Riksbank's income statement and balance sheet
- Published about the Riksbank's balance sheet
- Why the Riksbank is requesting SEK 43.7 billion as a capital injection

Macro indicators and forecasts

Open submenu

Forecasts and outcomes

Open submenu

- Retrieving forecasts and outcomes via API
- Underlying inflation
- Resource utilisation indicator
- CPIF sub-groups
- Statistics portals at other authorities
- Historical Monetary Statistics of Sweden

International banking statistics

Open submenu

- Swedish banking groups
- Swedish banking sector
- More information
- For reporting agents

Payments & cash

Close submenu

Payments Report

Open submenu

Payments Report 2024

Open submenu

Trends in the payments market

Open submenu

- Payment habits in Sweden
- · Cash is rarely used and the supply of cash services is decreasing
- Transfers abroad are perceived as safe but expensive
- The digitalisation of payments is a global trend

Safety, efficiency and accessibility

Open submenu

- Are payments in Sweden safe?
- Are payments in Sweden efficient?
- Are payments in Sweden accessible?

The Riksbank's work and policy

- Everyone must be able to pay
- Payments should work even in crisis and war
- Modernisation of the payment infrastructure necessary
- More measures needed to protect cash

• Work on the e-krona continues

Payments Report 2022

Open submenu

Trends on the payment market

Open submenu

- · In Sweden, we prefer to pay digitally
- Paying by mobile phone is popular
- Payments in stores are rarely made in cash
- Difficult for many to pay digitally
- One in ten sends money abroad

Safety and efficiency

Open submenu

- Are payments in Sweden safe?
- Are payments in Sweden efficient?

The Riksbank's work and policy

Open submenu

- The Riksbank is modernising its systems
- The Riksbank gets clearer responsibility for cash
- The Riksbank is making preparations for a possible e-krona
- The Riksbank is working to improve cross-border payments
- The Riksbank contributes to increased resilience

Payments Report 2021

Open submenu

1. Trends on the payment market

Open submenu

- Pandemic hastening development towards digital payments
- New opportunities and challenges with money in new forms
- International harmonisation affects Sweden

2. Safety and efficiency

Open submenu

- Are payments in Sweden safe?
- Are payments efficient?

3. The Riksbank's work and policy

Open submenu

- RIX further developed to meet future needs
- · The position of cash as legal tender needs strengthening
- Test of technical solution for an e-krona
- The Riksbank is actively participating in the international cooperation
- Glossary

Payments in Sweden 2020

Open submenu

1. The payment market is being digitalised

Open submenu

- The coronavirus pandemic has affected how people in Sweden and abroad are making payments
- Many people make payments by mobile, for example with Swish
- Cash is losing ground
- Cash free not problem-free
- Why are people in Sweden no longer using cash?
- 2. Swedish payments are secure and efficient

Open submenu

- Are payments in Sweden secure?
- Are payments in Sweden efficient?
- · Fintech brings new solutions for the payment market
- International payments need to be improved

$\underline{\textbf{3.}}$ The Riksbank is adapting to a changing world

- Swedish banknotes and coins the Riksbank's new responsibility for cash handling
- Payments in crisis situations and under heightened alert
- Swedish payments to be integrated internationally

- <u>Digital money the Riksbank's e-krona pilot</u>
- International cooperation on central bank digital currency

Payments in Sweden 2019

Open submenu

The payment market is being digitalised

Open submenu

- Key drivers and trends
- Cash use in constant decline
- More common to pay by mobile phone app (Swish)
- · Card payments still dominate
- Cryptocurrencies are not normal money

Swedish payments are secure and efficient

Open submenu

- Security in Sweden is high from an international perspective
- <u>Digitalisation makes payments more efficient</u>
- International payments need to be streamlined

The Riksbank is adapting to the digital world

Open submenu

- Rapid payments require innovation
- Digital cash: the e-krona project
- The Riksbank intends to use TIPS
- Government inquiry into the digital payment market
- Strengthened preparedness in the financial sector

The Riksbank's responsibility for payments

Open submenu

- Payments Inquiry the state's role in the payment market
- Responsibility for civil preparedness for payments
- The retail payments council
- Infrastructure Council for Payments and Securities
- The Cash Handling Advisory Board
- Payments and sustainability

What is money?

Open submenu

• How much money is there in the economy?

How payments work

Open submenu

• The flows of cash

Notes & coins

Open submenu

Notes

Open submenu

Valid banknotes

Open submenu

- 20-krona banknote
- 50-krona banknote
- 100-krona banknote
- 200-krona banknote
- 500-krona banknote
- 1000-krona banknote

Invalid banknotes

- Banknotes that became invalid prior to 2016
- Invalid 20-krona banknote
- Invalid 50-krona banknote
- Invalid 100-krona banknote
- Invalid 500-krona banknote
- Invalid 1000-krona banknote
- Security features
- Redeeming invalid banknotes

- Redeeming damaged and discoloured banknotes
- Security ink dyed banknotes
- Design of the banknotes

Coins

Open submenu

Valid coins

Open submenu

- 1-krona coin
- 2-krona coin
- 5-krona coin
- 10-krona coin

Invalid coins

Open submenu

- Invalid 1-krona coin
- Invalid 2-krona coin
- Invalid 5-krona coin

Commemorative coins

Open submenu

- Redeeming commemorative coins
- Copying and advertising
- · Obligation for major banks to provide certain cash services
- Banknote and coin changeover 2015-2017
- Questions and answers

The RIX payment system

Open submenu

Participating in RIX

Open submenu

- Participants in RIX
- How to become a RIX participant
- Price list

Collateral for credit from the Riksbank

Open submenu

- Eligible assets
- Application for approval of securities

Conditions and instructions

Open submenu

- Instructions and system documentation RIX-RTGS
- Instructions and system documentation RIX-INST
- Statistics on payments

Ongoing studies and projects

Open submenu

- ISO 20022
- Study of instant cross-currency payments
- Study of the Riksbank's future settlement service
- Processing of personal data

E-krona

Open submenu

- E-krona reports
- Published about e-krona
- False information regarding the sale of e-kronas
- The e-krona pilot test of technical solution for the e-krona
- Dialogue forum on the e-krona
- Digital central bank money internationally
- <u>Difference between e-krona and crypto-assets</u>

Monetary policy

Open submenu

Monetary policy decisions

Open submenu

Monetary Policy Reports and Updates

- Monetary policy decision documents
- In-depth analysis in the Monetary Policy Reports
- Minutes of the Executive Board's monetary policy meetings

The inflation target

Open submenu

- What is inflation?
- How is inflation measured?
- · History of the inflation target
- Current inflation rate

What is monetary policy?

Open submenu

- What is the policy rate?
- What is the policy rate forecast?
- How monetary policy affects inflation
- The importance of international developments for monetary policy
- Evaluation of monetary policy
- Complementary monetary policy measures

The path to a monetary policy decision

Open submenu

- Voting by the Executive Board
- The Riksbank makes forecasts
- How a monetary policy decision is implemented
- Monetary policy and sustainability

Financial stability

Open submenu

The Riksbank's responsibility with regard to financial stability

Open submenu

Preventing financial crises

Open submenu

- Collecting information
- Continuous analysis and monitoring
- Communication to contribute to the stability and efficiency of the financial system
- Financial regulations

The Riksbank's work on cyber risks

Open submenu

• TIBER-SE

Managing a financial crisis

Open submenu

General liquidity support

Open submenu

- Offering credits
- Entering into repurchasing agreements
- Buying and selling financial instruments
- Emergency liquidity assistance
- · Financial stability and sustainability

Financial Stability Report

Open submenu

· Articles in the Financial Stability Report

The financial system

Open submenu

The financial infrastructure

Open submenu

- · Oversight of the financial infrastructure
- Systems in the financial infrastructure
- Harmonisation of the financial infrastructure
- The banking system
- Financial Stability Council

Markets

- The role of the Riksbank in financial markets
- Riksbank rates

Operational framework for the implementation of monetary policy

Open submenu

Monetary policy instruments

Counterparties

Open submenu

- Monetary policy counterparties
- How to become a monetary policy counterparty
- Conditions and instructions
- Reporting
- Counterparties in Foreign Exchange Transactions
- Counterparties with Access to Special Facilities for Central Counterparties (CCP)

Collateral

Open submenu

- Eligible assets
- · Application for approval of securities

Market operations

Open submenu

Riksbank Certificates

Open submenu

- Auction terms
- Auction results
- Historical data Riksbank Certificates

Sale of government bonds

Open submenu

- Auction announcements
- Auction results
- Auction calendar
- Monetary policy repos historical data

Securities holdings in SEK

Open submenu

Corporate bonds

Open submenu

- Holdings of corporate bonds per bond
- <u>List of transactions for corporate bonds</u>
- Carbon footprint of the holdings of corporate bonds

Municipal bonds

Open submenu

- Holdings of municipal bonds per obligation
- List of transactions for municipal bonds

Government bonds

Open submenu

- Holdings of government bonds per bond
- List of transactions for government bonds

Treasury bills

Open submenu

- Holdings of treasury bills per bill
- List of transactions for treasury bills

Covered bonds

Open submenu

- Holdings of covered bonds per bond
- List of transactions for purchases of covered bonds

Measures in response to financial turmoil

Open submenu

The Riksbank's measures in connection with the corona pandemic

Open submenu

Published about the Riksbank and the coronavirus pandemic
Frequently Asked Questions about the Riksbank's measures

Open submenu

- FAQs on funding for lending programmes
- FAQ about purchases of securities during the corona pandemic
- FAQs about loans in US dollars
- FAQs about increased access to liquidity in Swedish kronor

Purchases of government bonds during the coronavirus pandemic

Open submenu

- Auction announcements
- Auction results

Purchases of covered bonds during the coronavirus pandemic

Open submenu

- Auction announcements
- Auction results

Purchases of corporate bonds during the coronavirus pandemic

Open submenu

- Auction announcements
- Auction results
- Weekly purchases

Purchases of municipal bonds during the coronavirus pandemic

Open submenu

- Auction announcements
- Auction results

Purchases of commercial paper during the coronavirus pandemic

Open submenu

- Auction announcements
- Auction results
- Holdings of commercial papers per paper
- · List of transactions for commercial papers

Purchases of treasury bills during the coronavirus pandemic

Open submenu

- Auction announcements
- Auction results

Monthly market operations at longer maturities in kronor

Open submenu

- Auction announcements
- Auction results

Loans in US dollars

Open submenu

- Auction announcements
- Auction results

Funding to banks to support corporate lending

Open submenu

- Auction announcements
- Auction results
- Temporary monetary policy counterparties
- The financial crisis 2007-2010

Riksbank's balance sheet

Open submenu

- The Riksbank's assets and liabilities, the Weekly Report
- Official reserve assets (weekly report)
- International Reserve and Foreign Currency Liquidity
- The Riksbank's accounting principles
- · The framework for the Riksbank's equity in the new Sveriges Riksbank Act
- Q&A The Riksbank's income statement and balance sheet
- Published about the Riksbank's balance sheet

The gold and foreign currency reserve

Open submenu

• The gold reserve

The foreign currency reserve

Open submenu

- Carbon footprint of the Riksbank's foreign exchange reserves
- Hedging of foreign exchange reserves
- Asset management and sustainability

Scandinavian Foreign Exchange Committee

Open submenu

• Foreign Exchange Global Code

Press & published

Open submenu

Notices and Press releases

Open submenu

- Debate articles
- News about financial stability
- · News about monetary policy
- News about payments and cash
- News about the Riksbank
- News about markets
- Speeches and presentations
- Riksbanken Play

Publications

Open submenu

- Account of monetary policy
- Annual Report
- Brochures about the Riksbank
- Climate Report
- Economic Commentaries

Economic Review

Open submenu

- Articles in the Economic Review
- E-krona reports
- Financial markets survey
- Financial Stability Report

Monetary Policy Reports and Updates

Open submenu

• Articles in the Monetary Policy Reports

Other former publications

Open submenu

- EMU-related information
- Financial Infrastructure Report
- Monetary policy in Sweden
- The Riksbank and Financial stability
- Brochures on notes & coins
- Statistical Yearbook
- Risk Survey
- Payments Report
- Riksbank studies
- Staff memos
- Statute book
- The Riksbank's Business Survey
- The Swedish Financial Market

Working paper Series

Open submenu

- Occasional Paper Series
- Minutes of the Executive Board's monetary policy meetings
- Conferences

Press Contact

Open submenu

Press photos

- Members of the Executive Board
- Heads of Departments
- Banknotes
- Printing
- Coins
- Coinage
- Riksbank building

Consultations responses

Open submenu

- The Riksbank's domestic consultation responses
- The Riksbank's international consultation responses
- General Council consultation responses
- Other consultations responses

Calendar

Open submenu

- Calendar 2024
- Holidays 2024
- Subscribe to mailshots

About the Riksbank

Open submenu

Tasks and operations

Open submenu

Research

Open submenu

- About us
- Economists at the Research Division
- Economists in other divisions
- Visiting Scholars
- Internships for PhD students

Research publications

Open submenu

- Journal articles
- Research Seminars
- Conferences
- Research news
- Economics prize

Historical Monetary Statistics of Sweden

Open submenu

- Volume I: Exchange Rates, Prices, and Wages, 1277-2008
- Volume II: House Prices, Stock Returns, National Accounts, and the Riksbank Balance Sheet, 1620–2012
- Volume III: Banking, Bonds, National Wealth, and Stockholm House Prices, 1420–2020

International work

Open submenu

- ECBS
- ESRB
- Other EU cooperation

IMF

Open submenu

• IMF's analysis of cross-border money laundering threats and vulnerabilities

BIS

BIS Innovation Hub Nordic Centre

Open submenu

- <u>Inauguration</u>
- OECD
- International cooperation for expert assistance
- Preparedness

Sustainability

Open submenu

Climate Report

Open submenu

- The Riksbank's Climate Report 2023
- The Riksbanks Climate Report 2021
- Published on sustainability
- Sustainability in internal work
- · Monetary policy and sustainability
- · Financial stability and sustainability
- Payments and sustainability
- Asset management and sustainability
- Procurement

How the Riksbank is governed

Open submenu

• The Instrument of Government

The Sveriges Riksbank Act

Open submenu

- Background new Sveriges Riksbank Act
- Instructions
- The Rules of Procedure of the General Council

Internal regulatory framework

Open submenu

• Strategic Plan

Policies

Open submenu

- Communication policy
- Financial risk and investment policy and underlying regulations
- Policy for correspondent accounts in Swedish krona with the Riksbank
- Policy for governance and follow-up of RIX
- Policy for pricing of Emergency Liquidity Assistance
- Policy for the Riksbank's operational framework for the implementation of monetary policy
- Policy for the Riksbank's work to prevent money laundering
- Policy for transaction-based reference rate, SWESTR
- The Riksbank's Code of Ethics

Organisation

Open submenu

- The Executive Board
- The General Council
- Departments
- The Riksbank's Statute Book

Why you should join us

Open submenu

- Current vacancies
- How do I apply for a job at the Riksbank?
- Degree project at the Riksbank
- The Riksbank as a workplace
- Benefits
- Information for those who have been offered a position with us

History

Open submenu

• Historical timeline

The Riksbank's 350th anniversary

Open submenu

Anniversary conference

Open submenu

- Films from the anniversary conference
- Commemorative book
- The publication "Sveriges Riksbank a 350-year journey"
- Stamps

The building

- The architecture
- · The architect Peter Celsing
- Former Governors of the Riksbank
- Former Chairmans of the General Council
- Money and power the history of Sveriges Riksbank
- The Riksbank archives
- Processing of personal data

About the website

Open submenu

- · Cookies at riksbank.se
- Accessibility report
- Open data information available for re-use
- Use of the Riksbank's name and logo

Contact

Open submenu

- Whistleblowing
- På svenska

To submenu navigation

- Search Search
- På svenska

Search

Search

Payments Report 2021

Glossary

- Start Start
- Payments & cash Payments & cash
- Payments Report ...
- Payments Report 2021 ...
- 3. The Riksbank's work and policy ...
- Glossary Glossary
- Glossary Glossary

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Glossary

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Application programming interface (API): Enables FinTech companies, for example, to connect to the banks' systems and collect customer account information from different banks or initiate a payment from a customer's bank account.

Bigtech: Major IT companies like Apple, Google, Facebook and Amazon that enable a large number of users to interact directly on a digital platform, such as e-Commerce, a search engine or social media.

Blockchain: A ledger or register of all transactions that have been carried out which cannot be altered or manipulated subsequently. The chain is created as transactions are verified/signed and added to previously executed transactions to create a new 'block'. Certain types of cryptocurrency, among others, use this way of recording transactions.

Card company: The legal entity that owns the regulatory framework and the product name for a card service. Some card companies are owned by banks and credit institutions (such as Visa and MasterCard), while others are independent companies (such as American Express and Diners).

Card scheme: A set of regulations, payment routines, payment instruments and associated infrastructure for card payments.

Credit card: A card that allows the holder to make payments to a certain total maximum amount during a given period. The payments are collected and invoiced to the cardholder at the end of the period, but the cardholder does not have to pay the full invoiced amount at the payment date. The part that the cardholder chooses not to pay is rolled over to the next period as a loan (credit) and usually the person then has to pay interest.

Clearing: Compilation and processing of payment instructions. Many transactions are generally handled at the same time (a so-called batch), which means that they can sometimes be offset against each other.

Clearing organisation: A company authorised by the supervisory authority (in Sweden, Finansinspektionen) to carry out clearing. In Sweden, Bankgirot is authorised to carry out clearing of retail payments.

Debit card: A card linked to the cardholder's account at a bank, from which the amount paid is directly debited when a payment is made.

Diem: A digital currency that a group of companies and organisations led by Facebook plan to launch. Diem was formerly called Libra.

Direct debit: A pre-authorised transfer from the paying party's account to the receiver's account. The receiver initiates the transfer.

Cash-in-transit company: A company that transports cash, particularly to banks and the trade sector. It can also manage the counting, sorting and authentication of cash at so-called counting centres.

Central bank digital currency (CBDC): Digital money created by central banks. "Retail CBDC" is intended for the public, while "wholesale CBDC" is intended for financial institutions

Cryptocurrency/cryptoasset: Digital currencies created in the private sector that are not backed by a state or central bank. Central banks generally refer to cryptocurrencies as cryptoassets because they usually do not fulfil the basic functions of money.

Digital currency: A currency that is created and stored electronically.

Economies of scale: Economic term for production in which the average cost decreases as production increases. Economies of scale normally occur when production is associated with large fixed costs.

E-Commerce: Purchases of goods or services over the Internet.

E-invoice: An invoice that is presented to the recipient in their online bank and that makes it easier for the customer to pay.

E-krona: A central bank digital currency that may be issued by the Riksbank and that would be available to the public (a so-called "retail CBDC"). The Riksbank has not taken any decision on issuing an e-krona. See also central bank digital currency.

E-Money Directive: The directive on electronic money (e-money) is an EU directive that regulates, among other things, the business operations in institutions for electronic money within the EU/EEA (e-money institutions) and other e-money issuers.

E-money institution: A Swedish limited liability company or economic association authorised under the Electronic Money Act to issue e-money. It may also be a legal entity within the EU/EEA that is authorised to issue e-money under national legislation.

EU/EEA: The European Union and the European Economic Area. The European Economic Area (EEA) is based on an agreement between all EU Member States, as well as Iceland, Lichtenstein and Norway, which mainly concerns free trade and the adaptation of legislation. Switzerland is not a member of the EEA, but has a similar agreement with the EU.

EU directive: Legislation included in EU law that determines the objectives to be achieved by Member States. An EU directive is legally binding but Member States are free to decide how to implement it in national law. In Sweden, directives are implemented through Swedish regulations.

EU regulation: Legislation included in EU law that is directly binding on Member States without having to be incorporated into Swedish law.

Finality Directive (directive concerning payment and securities settlement systems): Aims to prevent or minimise legal risks in settlement in the financial market. The directive ensures that transactions are carried out in the order in which they were submitted to the system and also that they are finally settled, regardless of whether any participant has become insolvent in the meantime. Among other things, the directive governs which participants can access designated settlement systems including central banks' RTGS systems such as RIX in Sweden.

Financial infrastructure: The systems that, among other things, enable financial flows between different participants. The financial infrastructure also includes the regulations and procedures governing the use of the systems.

Fintech: A collective name for innovative financial technology companies. This type of company provides or enables financial services, for example by acting as an intermediary in part of the payment chain and by creating new services. They can also simplify or otherwise improve ways of paying.

Harmonisation: A process of creating some form of uniformity. In the area of payments, for example, this is a matter of countries agreeing to use the same messaging standard and rules, which helps make payments easy and quick.

Initiation: Starting a payment process. The initiation of a payment often involves checking the identity of the party initiating the payment, for example, by PIN or Bank-ID. This is followed by checking whether the person has the right to initiate the payment and whether there are sufficient funds in the account to make the payment.

Instant payment: A payment in which the payee's account receives the payment almost at the same time as the payer makes the payment. Swish is currently the only service offering instant payments in Sweden, but RIX-INST will make it possible for banks and other payment service providers to offer more types of service in which payment is made immediately.

ISO20022: New standard for payment orders that can help make international payments faster, more efficient and more transparent.

Know your customer (KYC): The statutory requirement for companies to have good knowledge of their customers and their customers' businesses. The aim is to impede and prevent the exploitation of a business for money laundering or terrorist financing.

Large-value payment: A payment, usually at a very high value, mainly made between banks or other participants in the financial market, which normally requires rapid settlement.

Manual cash services: The possibility of getting help to pay bills and deposit or withdraw cash over the counter, for example at a bank office.

Money laundering: When someone tries to get money that has been illegally obtained to appear legally acquired.

National currency: Money issued by a national authority, usually the central bank, which is legal tender in the nation, such as Swedish kronor in the form of banknotes and coins in Sweden and euro banknotes and coins in the euro area.

Online banking: A service provided by banks that allows their customers to bank over the Internet.

Payment: Transfer of money or a value in another form from one party to another.

Payment institution: A Swedish limited liability company or economic association authorised under the Payment Services Act to provide payment services. This may also be a legal entity domiciled in another EU/EEA country that, under that country's legislation, is authorised to provide payment services. See also the Payment Services Directive and payment service provider.

Payment instrument: The instrument or routine used to initiate a payment, such as a card.

Payment process: All of the stages a payment has to go through to be completed, such as initiation, clearing and settlement.

Payment service: A service that a payment service provider offers to its customers so that they can make payments, for example. See also payment service provider.

Payment Service Directive (PSD): The Payment Service Directive is a European directive that regulates payment services and payment service providers within the EU/EEA. The Payment Service Directive has been replaced by the EU Payment Service Directive 2 (PSD2). See also PSD2.

Payment service provider: A collective term that includes banks, credit market companies, payment institutions, registered payment service providers, institutions for electronic money, state agencies and municipal authorities, central banks and the foreign equivalents of these categories that provide payment services in Sweden.

PIN (Personal identification number): A personal number that is kept secret and that allows the user to identify themselves, for example when making a card purchase.

PSD2 (EU second Payment Services Directive): The PSD2 has replaced the PSD (Payment Services Directive). The aim of the Directive is to develop the market for electronic payments and create better conditions for secure and efficient payments. The PSD2 has been implemented into Swedish statutes through amendments to the Payment Services Act. This extended the scope of the law to include so-called third-party payment service providers.

QR code (Quick Response code): A two-dimensional code, unlike bar codes that are one-dimensional. QR codes can be used to identify the payer, the payment or the recipient of the payment. The code is read optically using an application on a mobile phone, tablet, computer or cash register.

Retail payment: A payment of lower value that is usually made between private individuals, companies and authorities. Traditionally, retail payments are defined as all payments that are not large-value payments. See also large-value payment.

RIX: The Riksbank's central payment system that processes large-value payments to and from the banks' accounts with the Riksbank. The Riksbank functions as the banks' bank for payments in Swedish kronor. In the spring of 2022, an instant payment service will be added (see RIX-INST).

RIX-INST: The Riksbank's service for instant payments, which will be launched in May 2022 and is part of the RIX system.

Settlement: When a payment is concluded, it is settled. For payments within a bank, this is when the transfer is made between accounts. For payments between banks, this is when the money has reached the receiving bank.

Solvency: Financial measure of a company's ability to fulfil its commitments. Also a measure of an insurance company's financial position that gauges the size of the companies' assets in relation to their debts, which mainly consist of their total commitments.

Stablecoin: A form of cryptoasset whose value is tied to the value of other assets, such as one or more national currencies or other financial assets. Stablecoins have mainly been used as a bridge between national currencies and investments in other cryptocurrencies.

SWIFT: A global network for financial messages that complies with certain standards. Central banks, banks and financial infrastructures use the SWIFT network and its format and standard to execute payments.

Swish: A payment service that allows users to send money from and receive money to their own bank accounts via their mobile phones. In order to be able to 'swish' money to each other, both the payer and the recipient need to be connected to the service, which is provided through their banks.

TIPS (Target Instant Payment Settlement): The Eurosystem's platform for instant payments that the Riksbank will use to offer instant payments through RIX-INST.

Close menu Close menu

- Start
- Payments Report 2021
 - 1. Trends on the payment market

Open submenu

Pandemic hastening development towards digital payments

Open submenu

Cash used less and less frequently in Sweden and abroad

- · New actors offer easy means of payment
- Digitalisation has raised the question of the state's role on the payment market

New opportunities and challenges with money in new forms

Open submenu

- · Crypto currencies are difficult to use as payment
- · Stablecoins follow the value of another type of asset
- Crypto currencies lack consumer protection
- The first central bank digital currency has been launched

International harmonisation affects Sweden

Open submenu

- Need for faster and cheaper cross-border payments
- Nordic harmonisation

2. Safety and efficiency

Open submenu

Are payments in Sweden safe?

Open submenu

- · Forged banknotes declining from historically high level
- Downturn in number of card frauds
- New types of fraud increasingly common
- High degree of security in the Swedish payment system

Are payments efficient?

Open submenu

- · Digital means of payment are more cost-efficient
- · Energy consumption high for some means of payment
- Cross-border payments need to be faster and cheaper
- Poorer access to cash at bank offices
- Important to promote competition on the payment market

3. The Riksbank's work and policy

Open submenu

RIX further developed to meet future needs

Open submenu

- One system with two services RIX-RTGS and RIX-INST
- The Riksbank intends to use the Eurosystem's payment platform

The position of cash as legal tender needs strengthening

Open submenu

- Parts of cash infrastructure secured
- New Sveriges Riksbank Act clarifies the Riksbank's responsibility but does not give the necessary flexibility
- · Further political decisions are required to safeguard the entire cash infrastructure and cash as a means of payment

Test of technical solution for an e-krona

Open submenu

- E-krona access to state money in digital form
- Technical solution for an e-krona tested with external participants

The Riksbank is actively participating in the international cooperation

Open submenu

- Central bank digital currencies an important international issue
- International collaboration on central bank digital currencies and cross-border payments
- BIS has opened an innovation hub in Stockholm

Glossary

Open submenu

- Glossary
- Start Start
- Payments & cash Payments & cash
- · Payments Report ...
- Payments Report 2021 ...
- 3. The Riksbank's work and policy ...
- Glossary Glossary
- Glossary Glossary

To top navigation

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- for a strong and secure economy

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The Riksbank is Sweden's central bank. We ensure that money retains its value and that payments can be made safely and efficiently. We also issue banknotes and coins

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- Press Contact
- Integrity policy
- Use of the Riksbank's name and logo
- Accessibility report
- Whistleblowing

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